

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair and continued warm to-day and to-morrow; moderate west winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 90; lowest, 66.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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## GERMANS HELD IN DIRECT DRIVE UPON PARIS; FRENCH REPULSE EFFORT TO CROSS MARNE; AMERICANS BIG FACTOR IN DECIDING BATTLE

### DEMOCRATS PICK DARK HORSE FOR WHITMAN'S JOB

Leaders Reach Tentative  
Agreement on Candidate,  
but Withhold Name.

### MURPHY NONCOMMITTAL

Gerard and Hearst Take  
Slump, but F. D. Roosevelt  
Still Being Considered.

Democratic State leaders who have been working desperately for ten days to bring about some agreement on a candidate for Governor declared yesterday that they hoped a solution of their problem would be reached within ten days. Innumerable conferences have been held here in Washington and up State.

As the situation stands to-day the up-State leaders, or most of them, are sticking to their demand for a candidate from outside New York city. This, it is declared, is agreeable to the Washington group and to Tammany Hall. Charles F. Murphy refuses to give his inkling as to the man he would prefer, simply saying to those who have seen him: "Let the up-State men do it."

Although the Washington men have not said it in so many words they would prefer to have a man picked who would be agreeable to the Administration. It is generally conceded that it would be the greatest advantage to have a candidate who would receive the hearty indorsement and support of Washington.

### Dark Horse Has Been Picked.

It was said yesterday that as a result of the conferences an up-State man had been picked tentatively and that his name was now being presented to the various leaders throughout the State. The name was being closely guarded, but it was declared the prospective candidate was one who had not hitherto been mentioned. He is said to possess those qualifications which are considered requisite for the candidate. His attitude on the war will not have to be explained and he is big enough to impress all the people with the conviction that he would measure up to the office in every way.

Among those who have participated in the conferences in Washington are Frank L. Polk, counselor to the Department of State; Bernard Baruch, Thomas L. Chabourne, Jr., counsel to the War Trade Board; William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. It is believed that Mr. Roosevelt would be the man, if he could be persuaded to accept the nomination, although there is some feeling against him in certain sections that has come down from the campaign when he was placed in charge of the Federal patronage in this State in the fight made that year against the domination of Tammany Hall.

### Gerard's Boom Takes Slump.

It was asserted yesterday that although close friends of James W. Gerard were still booming him, no great amount of sentiment had been developed for his candidacy here, in Washington or up State. This condition has been learned by special agents of Mr. Gerard, who have been looking into the situation. Mr. Gerard is reported to have told a friend within a day or two that he had abandoned all thoughts of running this year. This must be a recent decision, because two weeks ago William Randolph Hearst requested Mr. Gerard, with whom he has been most friendly, to eliminate himself from the situation, and the former Ambassador is reported to have replied that he could not very well ask his friends to abandon their activities on his behalf.

Some of the up-State leaders are working not a little over the attitude of the "boss" of Tammany Hall. They say he is showing a most astounding indifference to the entire situation. Realizing how hopeless it would be to try and elect a candidate without the active support of Tammany Hall, and incidentally without some financial assistance from that quarter, they want a more definite idea of what is in his mind than they have been able to get so far.

Alfred E. Smith, President of the Board of Aldermen, is anxious, his friends say, to fight it out with Gov. Whitman. He believes he could win and a canvass of the up-State leaders indicates that probably he would be acceptable to them. However, he is about the only Tammany man who would not be asked to cut up State. When one of the Syracuse conference committee suggested to Mr. Murphy that "Al" Smith be the candidate the Tammany chieftain replied: "Oh, let 'Al' alone. We need him here." Then he relaxed into silence.

### To "Smoke Out" Mr. Murphy.

An effort will be made this week to "smoke out" Mr. Murphy and to get some clear cut statement as to just where he stands and what he intends to do in the coming campaign.

Friends of Mr. Hearst are still working hard to "develop" sentiment for him.

Continued on Sixth Page.

### 33 Limerick Chiefs in Sedition Case

LONDON, June 1.—A Central News despatch from Dublin says that thirty-three members of the Limerick Board of Guardians, which passed a resolution protesting against conscription, have been charged with unlawful assembly to sow dissension among the subjects of the King, to cause disaffection and impede the successful prosecution of the war.

### MRS. STOKES GETS 10 YEARS

Freed in \$10,000 Bail After  
Espionage Conviction as  
New Trial Is Denied.

### JUDGE DENOUNCES WOMAN

Says Actions Tended to Pro-  
mote Conditions Here Simi-  
lar to Russia's.

### KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 1.—Mrs. Rose

Pastor Stokes, wife of J. G. Phelps Stokes, wealthy New York Socialist, will retain her liberty under \$10,000 bond pending preparation of a bill of exceptions by her attorneys, who will appeal her case in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Mrs. Stokes was sentenced to-day to serve ten years in the Missouri State penitentiary following her conviction May 23 on an indictment charging violation of the espionage act. Judge Van Valkenburg granted the defense sixty days in which to file its bill of exceptions.

Mrs. Stokes was found guilty on three counts of the indictment and the court imposed a sentence of ten years on each count, but announced that the sentences would run concurrently. Missouri penitentiaries were chosen, it was announced, because the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., has no accommodation for women prisoners.

Mrs. Stokes declined to-night to comment upon her sentence. She announced that she planned to return to her home in New York to-morrow. It was said to-night the Court of Appeals may hear the case in December, and if the lower court's findings are upheld and if the defendant can raise a constitutional question the case will go to the United States Supreme Court.

In a statement to the court before sentence was pronounced Mrs. Stokes reiterated that she had assumed it was "her privilege" to approve or criticize any of the war aims of the Government, and declared she recognized the cause of America's entrance into the war and had at no time opposed the war.

Judge Van Valkenburg in pronouncing sentence asserted his belief that the offense of which Mrs. Stokes was found guilty was part of a systematic programme to create discontent with the war, disagreement with the causes and justice of the war, loss of confidence in the good faith and sincerity underlying the conduct of the war and its ultimate aims.

### BUILD OVERSEA WIRELESS.

### American Navy Officials Connect-

ing France With Annapolis.

PARIS, June 1.—American naval officials are installing a wireless telegraph station in France. The Temps to-day announces that it will be ready for use in August to correspond with the station in Annapolis. It will cost \$250,000.

After the war the station in France will be taken over by the French Government.

### \$6,000,000 IN ARMY

EQUIPMENT BURNED

### Arsenal Warehouse in St.

Louis Is Destroyed.

St. Louis, June 1.—Warehouse No. 23 of the United States Arsenal, which in all its buildings houses more than \$6,000,000 worth of army equipment, caught fire late to-night, and at midnight appeared to be a total loss with all its contents.

Firemen devoted their attention to saving adjacent buildings.

As soon as the fire started Col. Clark, in charge of the arsenal, threw a guard of soldiers around the enclosure and excluded all persons not actively engaged in combating the fire. Information as to the cause of the fire was withheld.

The police have taken in custody an enemy alien, an Austrian, who was found without hat and coat within the stockade soon after the fire was discovered. They have refused to divulge his name. He is said to reside in the immediate vicinity of the arsenal.

### FEW LIVES LOST ON TROOPSHIP SUNK BY U-BOAT

President Lincoln Carried  
Only Crew and Some Con-  
valescent Soldiers.

### AFLOAT FOR 30 MINUTES

Destroyers Rush to Aid in  
Naval War Zone and Rescued  
Most of Survivors.

### LONDON, June 1.—News of the torpe-

doing of the American troop transport President Lincoln by a German submarine when in the naval war zone yesterday reached London to-day. The ship was struck when returning home and sank in thirty minutes.

Destroyers reached the scene in a short time. The vessel carried only her crew and a few convalescent soldiers returning to the United States.

No particulars as to casualties have yet been received. The Red Cross and the navy headquarters here have been notified, but it is not probable that any survivors will be landed at ports in the United Kingdom.

Such fragmentary details as have been received have reassured the American authorities in London that the destroyers were able to pick up nearly all who survived the explosion of the torpedo.

The survivors are now proceeding to port.

The latest wireless advice received this afternoon says that the casualties were slight.

### NO DETAILS YET ON SINKING OF LINCOLN

### Daniels Expects Full Report From Destroyer Soon.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Navy Department to-night said it was without details of the sinking of the American transport President Lincoln yesterday by a German submarine. Vice-Admiral Sims' delay in making more complete reports is believed by Secretary Daniels to be due to failure of his efforts to secure information from the destroyers which answered the big transport's radio distress calls.

As the President Lincoln was some 800 miles from land on her homeward voyage when attacked, it would require some time for the rescuers to make a report with the survivors and complete reports were not looked for until these could be questioned.

Naval officials here believe that it is entirely possible that the former German troopship was not under convoy when torpedoed. She was within the ordinary limits of submarine warfare and was a speedy vessel the convoy might have been dropped some time before the attack was made.

### YALE STAR AMONG LINCOLN'S OFFICERS

### "Cupid" Black Assigned to Ship Few Months Ago.

Among the officers known to have been aboard the President Lincoln was Ensign Clinton R. "Cupid" Black, captain of the Yale football team in 1916. He lives at 420 West End avenue, and was assigned to active duty several months ago after the completion of a course at Newport training station.

Other officers believed to have been aboard the vessel were Lieut. George F. Wells of 123 East Fifty-third street, Manhattan; Lieut. Frank R. Fairbanks of Brooklyn; Lieut. Frank B. Mullen of 114 Franklin avenue, New Rochelle; Asst. Paymaster George Kimberly of 1200 Pacific street, Brooklyn; and Lieut. Alexander Murray of Little Falls, N. J.

Maurice Reidy, 23, of 122 Baldwin avenue, Jersey City, was a member of the crew of the vessel. Among other seamen known to have been aboard the vessel were Walter Brandt, son of Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Brandt of Bayville; Albert Brothers, motion picture operator, of Waterbury, Conn.; three Yonkers boys, Harold Starkey of 268 Woodworth avenue, Robert Cadby of 179 Valentine lane and Charles J. McLaughlin of 195 Nepperham avenue; Lowell Masterson, gunner, of 289 Decatur street, Brooklyn; and Harry Halligan, 23, a gunner, son of Miles Halligan of 5 Maple street, Jersey City. Halligan has been in the navy four years, and before being transferred to the President Lincoln he served aboard the battleship Michigan.

### REPORTS TWO U-BOATS SUNK.

### Work of American Destroyer Told on Arrival of Ship.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, June 1.—Destruction of two submarines within half an hour by an American destroyer off the coast of France was reported to-day by an American ship arriving here from the war zone. The U-boats were sent down almost within sight of the French coast, it was said.

### AMERICANS ARE BEING SENT INTO THE THICK OF FIGHTING

They Are Going to All Fronts Faster Than Ever—  
None Engaged Between Soissons and Rheims—  
Foch Displays No Anxiety.

### Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, June 1.—In answer to a question by The Sun correspondent to-day as to whether there were any American troops engaged in the present battle between Soissons and Rheims the director of the official press bureau replied that there were none in this battle, but that they were to be found in other sectors where the fighting was thick. He said that the Americans were being sent to all fronts faster than ever, and as the necessity for relieving the French reserves in the other sectors was apparent by this time.

Regarding the great battle itself the director said that no definite information could be ventured, as the situation seemed from hour to hour. Notwith-

standing the greatest confidence prevails throughout the Paris headquarters, a high official just returned from the headquarters of Gen. Foch said that the generalissimo did not exhibit the least anxiety, although he did not minimize the seriousness of the position of the Allies.

This high official compared Gen. Foch with the captain of an ocean liner whose duty it is to steer his boat through a perilous sea and bring it across safely. Like the captain who stands tirelessly through the nights and the days on the bridge guiding the liner, so Gen. Foch is always found on deck inspiring his staff and personally directing the greatest battle of the war.

"With such a skipper at the helm we cannot but feel secure for our ship," said the official, ending the interview.

### 1,137 AIRPLANES DOWNED IN MAY

British Bag 492, French 234,  
Americans 13 and Bel-  
gians Get 5.

### GERMANS CLAIM 222

Total Losses on All Fronts  
Exceed Those for March  
by 67.

### Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

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LONDON, June 1.—The Times in an article on aerial operations to-day says: "Up to last night 1,137 airplanes were reported down on all the battle fronts in May. This surpasses by 67 the total for March, which, with 1,062, constituted the record month. The losses on the various fronts during May were:

Western ..... 821  
Italian ..... 129  
Macedonian ..... 125  
Fلسطين ..... 8  
Mesopotamia ..... 3

"Details of the totals on the western front were that 492 German machines fell into the hands of the British, 234 to the French, 13 to the Americans and 5 to the Belgians. Of the 222 allied airplanes claimed by the Germans, they have not put in the same period is 125, exclusive of those which failed to return after raids over Germany. In March 135 of our machines were reported missing and the total number of German machines accounted for was 590, including two Gothas which raided the Paris area.

"French airmen and gunners in May placed to their credit 234 German airplanes and thirteen balloons. Of the aeroplanes 100 were destroyed when fighting, nineteen fell targets to the aim of gunners and 115 were driven down seriously damaged.

"The German figure of 222 allied machines is one more than is claimed in the British official service. The British fliers destroyed forty-eight enemy machines and two balloons with a loss to themselves of only two airplanes. They have now destroyed 157 Austrian aeroplanes since they went to Italy at the end of November and their losses for the same period are only fifteen machines. In addition to the forty-eight machines destroyed by the British airmen the Italians in May accounted for sixty-eight of the enemy, while the Austrians claim to have destroyed in the same period four allied airplanes.

"In Macedonia seventeen enemy machines were destroyed and eight allied airplanes were reported to have met the same fate."

### "HAND-ME-DOWN" FOR KING.

George Orders 57 Shilling Suit  
for Country Wear.

LONDON, June 1.—King George while on a visit to the woollen manufacturing towns in central England has inspected several factories engaged in making cloth for the new standard suits for civilians.

Upon completing his inspection the King made the first exception to his resolution not to have any more new clothes during the war and selected a length of brown standard cloth to be made into a 57 shilling suit for country wear.

### GERMAN BATTLE WITH U. S. ARMY NOW EXPECTED

Enemy Apparently Presses  
on Toward Montdidier  
Salient in Drive.

### SIGNS OF CHECK SEEN

Our Troops Said to Be Around  
700,000—More Optimism  
in Capital.

### Special Despatch to The Sun.

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WASHINGTON, June 1.—As predicted by army experts here, the Germans appear in no hurry to cross the Marne and risk a clash with Gen. Foch's reserves, but are apparently pressing toward the Montdidier salient instead. This would bring the bulk of the German armies closer and closer to American forces which have been distinguishing themselves at Cantigny.

There was more optimism in military circles to-day following the depression of yesterday caused by the news that the enemy had reached the Marne. The signs are again too at the moment of the German advance being checked.

A distinct feeling prevails here that the worst is over, at least for the present. By reaching the Marne the Germans have admittedly accomplished one of their objectives, but this advantage, though it means much to them, is not considered vital to the Allies. It complicates and renders more difficult the problems of defense, it is explained, just as the German capture of Mont Kemmel and other ridges complicated and made more difficult the defense of Ypres. But at Ypres the British were able to stand firm, and it is felt that the French will now hold the enemy in check regardless of the new difficulties which the Germans have placed in the way.

### Encouraging Signs.

There are also encouraging signs that Gen. Foch is not going to allow the Germans to maintain their positions on the Marne without keeping up the fight. Reports that the French were striking back at the newly won German positions clearly indicated this.

Successes which the German armies have met in the last five days in driving toward the Marne is attributed by experts here to be due in great measure to the large reserves of munitions and projectiles which the Kaiser's forces are believed to have been able to pile up since the last offensive. The duration of the present drive, according to the belief in some quarters here, is contingent on the volume of shells which the Germans have at their disposal.

Advices reaching the United States in the last two weeks from the other side indicate that the Germans have devoted almost all of their energies since the end of the Picardy and Flanders offensive to the accumulation of munition reserves and putting themselves in readiness to pour an incoming shower of projectiles on the Allied armies in the present advance.

The belief is entertained by some here that the allied armies should have kept up a constant bombardment of the German positions, which would have forced the Germans to reply and prevented them from accumulating munitions in considerable quantities.

Before starting the drive in March the Germans piled up sufficient munitions to last them about two months at the rate of the tremendous bombardments they maintained against the Picardy and Ypres fronts. As was anticipated here two weeks in advance, the drive came to an end when the estimated munition reserves of the Germans were exhausted. Simultaneously the order went out to commander the German church bells, door knobs and plates, and in some instances stoves and metal busts.

The Germans in that battle were better supplied with munitions than in the Somme offensive of 1916, and it is possible that due to the comparative inactivity of the artillery since early in May the Germans have an even larger supply of projectiles and shells than they have ever had before.

### War Conference Held.

The conference of the Senate Military Committee with the War Council at the War Department to-day was productive of little encouragement for the legislators. To them the situation was described by the military experts as "serious, although not critical."

The transportation of American troops overseas, it was said, was keeping well up to the schedule set more than a month ago. It was said the total force now on European soil was approximately 700,000 men of all arms of the service.

Surprise at the sudden success of the German drive was frankly admitted by the army officers. It was said that American observers who went over the ground last autumn were convinced that this particular terrain would offer by its very formation difficulties which no such sweeping tactics as those employed by the Germans could successfully reduce. The rolling hills of the region, it was thought, would furnish stumbling block after stumbling block and that an actual

### BAN PUT ON BEER FOR PERIOD OF WAR

Curtailment May Extend to  
75 Per Cent.

### Special Despatch to The Sun.

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WASHINGTON, June 1.—Beer making will be curtailed 50 per cent. for the remainder of the war under an informal announcement made to-day by the Federal Fuel Administration. Pierrepont B. Noyes, assistant to Administrator Garfield, will put the curtailment order into effect for the rest of the war on June 30. A reduction of beer making has been in effect for some time under one of Noyes's orders, but on his return from Atlantic City he announced his intention to make the reduction effective for the rest of the war. An extension of the curtailment to 50 or 75 per cent. is possible if the coal consumed by breweries is believed to be needed elsewhere.

(Continued on Third Page.)

### Eager U. S. Troops Now in Great Battle Area

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY  
IN FRANCE, June 1.—  
American troops are reaching  
useful positions in the battle  
area.

These troops display the most  
ardent desire to share in the  
present great battle with their  
European comrades.

### OUR MEN MAY DECIDE ISSUE

Americans Vital Factors in  
Great Struggle, Says Gen.  
Bridges.

### OTHER BLOWS EXPECTED

Foe May Resume Offensive in  
North or Shift Forces to  
Champagne.

### WASHINGTON, June 1.—American

troops have become a vital factor in the great battle in France and may hold the balance between defeat and victory, Gen. Bridges, head of a special British military mission to the United States, said here to-night in discussing the German drive.

The objectives before the Germans, the general said, appear to be threefold: the capture of Paris, the division of the main allied armies by an advance through Amiens and the capture of the Channel ports.

While on a narrow and dangerous salient, said the general, the Germans will be in a favorable position for advance on Paris should they be successful in pushing out the western leg of the salient and joining it up with the Amiens salient. That, he said, appears to be their intention, as they could be expected to call a halt at the Marne.

In concealing their preparations so as to make a surprise attack, Gen. Bridges said, the Germans were aided probably by four factors. Their preponderant number of divisions, a good railway system, the proximity of woods to their first objective, where large numbers of troops could be concealed, and the fact that this front long had been organized for attack.

The Allies must be prepared either to see the offensive resulting in the north soon, continued Gen. Bridges, or else to see German divisions from the north sent down to exploit the new success. The battle, he added, is likely to continue for weeks and will become a long drawn out struggle of man power, with the first duty of the Allies to husband their resources by giving ground for men where possible.

### Three Apparent Objectives.

In making his statement Gen. Bridges was emphatic in saying that he could make no reliable appreciation of the situation until news was received as to the distribution of the German reserve and as to whether identification had been obtained of any divisions being withdrawn from other sectors of the front to take part in the drive.

"The objectives now before the Germans," the general said, "appear to be threefold: 1. Paris. 2. The division of the main allied armies by an advance through Amiens, and 3. the capture of the Channel ports."

"The present attack appears to have come as a surprise. One of the reasons for this was no doubt that it was not considered by the Allies as a decisive direction for a major operation, because an amount of ground that would be fatal either at Amiens or Ypres. The Germans also have concealed their preparations, and it is probable that they will be aided probably by four factors. (1) Their preponderant number of divisions. (2)

(Continued on Third Page.)

### Calls "The Sun" Fund "Our One Best Friend"

Writing to a contributor,

Thomas Ward, Company D,

Seventeenth Engineers, some-

where in France, says:

"I thank you for your kind gift

of tobacco, sent to us through

THE SUN Tobacco Fund, which

is our one best friend. It surely

remembers the boys and we

thank you all a hundredfold."

Several other messages of

thanks and appreciation are

printed on page 1, Section 7.

### Mme. Margarete Matzenauer

of the Metropolitan Opera and

Miss May Mable, the cellist, will

be the solo artists at the concert

Wednesday evening of the Red

Triangle Symphony Orchestra.

An excellent programme will be

given under the direction of

Prof. Carl J. Simonis in Brook-

lyn Central Auditorium.

### WARNING! THE SUN TO-

BACCO FUND has no connection

with any other fund, organiza-

tion or publication. It employs

no agents or solicitors.

### Heaviest Fighting on Long Sector From Noyon to Chateau Thierry.

CENTRES ALONG OUR CO

Six Mile Advance Made

There in Day, but Some of

Ground Is Rewon.

### RHEIMS LINE HOLDS FIRM

Enemy Using 750,000 Men,

but Large Reserves of Allies

Are Now Engaged.

### Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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LONDON, June 1.—The battle of the Aisne is rapidly becoming the new battle of the Marne. With the possibility, according to some military students, of merging with the renewed battle of the Somme. This is indicated by the German attacks north-west of Soissons by which they have straightened their line from Soissons to Noyon, linking up the Aisne-Marne sector with the Amiens background.

Undoubtedly the purpose of the Germans in this attack is to leave no part of the former front of the Allies unshaken, with the object of preparing as broad a front as possible on which to develop their great plans, the execution of which depends on success or failure on the Marne.

### Hold 13 Miles on Marne.

The front reached by the Germans on the Aisne is now about thirteen miles in breadth. It now forms the apex of the salient and lies between Chateau Thierry and Verneuil, just east of Dormans. The west side of this V-shaped salient, from Chateau Thierry through Soissons to N